THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

May 4, 1946

VOICE OF REACTION AGAIN

AN EDITORIAL

Taiwan Corruption: A Denial

By Stanway Cheng

Tientsin's Elections

By S. E. Shifrin

China's Economic And Social Crises

By C. Y. W. Meng

YANGTZE RIVER DAM

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 101 PRICE CNC$500 NUMBER 10

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The present usage of the telephone system is abnormally high compared with that which prevailed before the war and results in slow service. This indicates that the system is being called upon to meet more than the social and business requirements of actual subscribers to the service.

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JAMES E. FULLAM,
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April 27, 1946.

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Slaughter At Nantung

To The Editor:

I should like to bring your attention to the horrible slaughter that occurred recently at Nantung, situated on the northern bank of the Yangtze River, a short distance from Shanghai.

At the beginning, I could hardly believe the reality of such a slaughter. But due to pouring reports and accusations appearing in local newspapers and magazines, I cannot but accept it as true. I will make a brief statement of this slaughter as follows. On March 18, when a Truce Team finally arrived at Nantung, people of various walks gathered to welcome its arrival and forward their demands, which the people hoped the team might help them to meet. They demanded the early cessation of military requisitions, the cessation of local authorities' searching civilian homes during the night, the lowering of commodity prices, and forbidding the member of the Youth Corps bearing pistols or other arms while attending school classes. These were the people's basic demands, and every democratic citizen will unquestionably vote for them.

But unfortunately, these most logical demands made the Chinese Gestapo there angry and started their large-scale secret arrests and slaughter, saying "We prefer to kill 99 innocents rather than let one criminal escape." The victims, among others, included journalists, a manager of a Chinese native bank, teachers and students. Some of the unfortunate victims were found to have been ruthlessly dismembered and cut to pieces, while others were buried alive. The Chinese Gestapo openly declared that those who dared to oppose them must be Communists, and so it is logical that they should be killed without mercy. How ridiculous and simple is the Chinese Gestapo's logic.

It is self-evident that the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people are not Communists, nor are they influenced by any political party. But the overwhelming majority of them have good consciences. They will no longer tolerate such barbarous action and will not turn deaf ears to such merciless slaughter. Probably, these Chinese Gestapo are at present rejoicing over their masterpiece of murdering their own brethren. For conscience's sake, every person, except a few Gestapo, cannot but gravely mourn over the unfortunate death of these brave men, who fought for the people's freedom with their lives.

The Nantung Slaughter is a crying shame to our nation. If Nantung still is a part of the Republic of China, the National Government must promptly investigate this case and punish the criminals according to law.

C. K. TSAI.

Shanghai,
April 25, 1946.

Russian Hopes, Ambitions

To The Editor:

An interesting sidelight to all this discussion, controversy and tossing of brickbats regarding Soviet Russia's present day foreign policy is provided in a book that has just come into my hands—"Russia and Asia," by Prince A. Lobanov-Rostovsky, who is identified under his byline as Assistant Professor of History in the University of California at Los Angeles. The book was published in 1933.

In Chapter XI, From the Russo-Japanese War to the World War, pages 254-256, one finds the following:

The Russian diplomatic activities in Asia during the World War were naturally conditioned by the development of hostilities, but mention must be made of them. Russia was allied with both her former foes in Asia. England and Japan. The alliance with Japan was sealed by the two conventions of 1916. In the first of these Russia and Japan promised not to be a party to any political combination directed against the other, and to support each other should the interests of either party be menaced in the Far East. The secret convention attached, stipulated that both parties should act together so as to keep any third power from gaining supreme influence in China, and that should a war break out between one of the parties and the third power in question, the other should come to the aid of its ally.

In the same year the Russian Government was working out its desiderata in Asia in the eventuality of a victorious peace. A confidential report to the Czar written in 1916 by the Governor-General of Turkestan, Kuropatkin, and published by the Soviet Government, reveals the innermost thoughts of the Russian statesmen concerning what may be called the maximum program of Russian ambitions in Asia. General Kuropatkin, better known as the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in the Japanese War, was rightly considered a great authority on Central Asian problems. He first made his name under Skobelev in the expedi-

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern)
Cable Address: "Reviewing"
SHANGHAI
Tel. 14772

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Local Delivery:—

3 months	CN$6000.
6 months	11,000.
Outports (Airmail):—	
3 months	CN$6300.
6 months	11,500.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*
(In the United States, Address: 35 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)
JOHN W. POWELL
WALTER H. WIENER, *Financial Editor*
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Index for May 4, 1946

Editorial Paragraphs

Voice Of Reaction Again 203
Yangtze River Dam 204
Censorship By Advertisers? 204
Shanghai's First Election 205

Special Articles

Taiwan Monopolies, Corruption Denied; Province Holds Promise As An Asset ..... *By Stanway Cheng* 206
Mere 17 Percent Takes Hand In Tientsin's Election Of National Assembly Delegates ..... *By S. E. Shifrin* 207
Measures Suggested To Avert Threatened Economic, Social Breakdown In China ..... *By C. Y. W. Meng* 208
German Exports Of Dyestuffs Expected Next Year Under Reparations Plans ..... *By J. R. Kaim* 211
War Tragedy Of 1938 Still Taking Toll In Flooded Yellow River Districts ..... *By Mark M. Lu* 218

Departments

Letters From The People 199
News Of The Week 213
Events In Brief 216
People In The News 217
Who's Who In China 217
Business Foot-Notes 219
New Books Of Interest 220

PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

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tion against the Tekke Turkomans, by the conquest of Askhabad. Later, as Administrator of Central Asia he showed brilliant qualities, which however he sorely lacked as Commander-in-Chief. His opinion therefore had great weight. He writes:

"I take the liberty of expressing the opinion that the necessity of making secure the enormous border state of Turkestan after the end of the Great War.....will demand a definite decision with regard to Persia which should be equal to the greatness of Russia. It appears to me that the return to Russia of the provinces of Astrabad, Gilian and Mazanderan, the heritage of Peter the Great, is imperative, as well as the establishment of a Russian protectorate, with British consent, over Northern Persia with Tabriz, Teheran and Meshed.

"With regard to Afghanistan, there appears to be no necessity for an alteration of the existing border, but an alliance with England enduring also in peace, ought to enable us to modify the attitude of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government, which has been hostile and undignified for Russia, and open the Afghan market for us. At present Afghans have free access across the Russian border, whereas Afghanistan is closed to Russians. Apart from this Russia ought to secure full control over the waters of the Amu Darya, the Murgab and the Tedjen within Afghanistan, and finally with British consent, Russia ought to connect by railroad through Afghanistan with India.

"As for China, the danger menacing Russia in the future from that Empire of 400,000,000 people is not to be doubted. The most vulnerable point on the Russian border, as 800 years ago, will be the Great Gateway of the Nations, through which the hordes of Ghengiz Khan invaded Europe. So long as Kulja will remain in Chinese hands, the protection of Turkestan against China will be a matter of great difficulty and require considerable military force. It is impossible to leave this gateway in the hands of the Chinese. The alteration of our frontier with China is absolutely imperative. By drawing the border line from the Khan Tengri range (27,000 feet high and the highest in the Tian Shan Mountains) in a direct line to Vladivostok, our frontier will be shortened by 4000 versts and Kuija, Northern Mongolia and Northern Manchuria will be included in the Russian Empire."

This program has been partly carried out by the Soviet Government, Professor Prince Lobanov-Rostovsky said, in closing this chapter of his book, published by Macmillan in 1933! General Kuropatkin's report to the Czar, be it noted, was written in 1916.

H. C. MAY.

Shanghai,
April 30, 1946.

Seeding A Calamity

To The Editor:

Having read so many complaints about the low salaries in many lines, I am writing to tell you the plaint of us, the Chinese soldiers, to draw nation-wide attention.

Apart from the under-payment and the under-nourishment of the enlisted men, I am so ashamed to inform you that the recently improved monthly pay of a three-star general (the highest Chinese rank) is only CNC$120,000, which cannot even hold a candle to the income of a rickshaw-puller. Of course, that's hardly enough to support his one to three days' disbursements. Naturally, to those highest officers embezzlement is merely spontaneous. To whom will the blame be thrown, the generals or the government?

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The murmur of those lower, especially non-chief officers, is rising to a heaven-scraping high, because no embezzlement can be touched by them while, on the other hand, their families must be fed. During the long-drawn-out eight-year struggle, they fought the enemy in death and life for the protection of their country. They endured the intolerable neglect under the slogan "Nation above all!"

But why can they not get a reasonable post-war treatment? What makes them puzzled is their payment on a scale even far lower than that of civil officials. We were told that it was not the Generalissimo but the authorities of the Executive Yuan who refused to improve the lot of the soldiers. His plea lies upon the weakness of national finances. Allowing this to be true, why such discrimination between officers and officials? If the situation of national finances is getting weaker and weaker, our pay as officers may be decreased lower and lower without any complaint from us, but we cannot tolerate the discrimination, which we cannot but consider as absolute contempt.

By the way, I should like to ask by whom the aggression of the Japs had been prevented, officials or officers? If any one considers officials more important than officers and soldiers, please try to send them to the Northeast and let them sketch some efficacious charm by the brush or pen to drive back the attack of the Communist army.

As the saying goes, to sow the wind is to reap the whirlwind, and our government will harvest the consequences ere long. The officers are now deeply pained to realize that the government never did accord them the respect and treatment they deserve. They are aware their comrades died in vain. They have been struck by the fact that the wives and children of those whose names are on the roll of honor are left without sufficient care by the government, and many are trying to find their living by giving up their widowhood, which displeases most Chinese, whether living or dead. Others today roam from street to street.

To sum up, it's very tangible that they love their country in one way, just like one loving a tantalizing girl who reacts coldly. Recently the words "No one will give his life in war but a fool" have been circulating within the barracks. Yet the men have not even demonstrated or struck, as others have done. Rolled circulars continue to be circularized among all military organizations to persuade the members to take steps. Naturally, it would be an unprecedented fiasco for our government should a strike develop among our soldiers, whose government is treating its troops as no government in the world has treated her soldiers.

Our government, ponder anew, matters are not beyond recall yet.

J. S. YANG.

Chungking,
April 20, 1946.

China's "Cousins" Compared

To The Editor:

America has generously and singly upheld a heavy and difficult responsibility in serving as the arsenal of the Allied countries during the bitter struggle with the Axis powers. Without the aid of munitions and foodstuffs from U.S.A., the Soviet Union, it seems, would not have had enough strength to defeat the German forces on the Eastern Front and the United Kingdom would hardly have been able to make counter attacks alone against the German thunderbolt advance if similar help had not been extended to her by the U.S.A. China also would not

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have been able to withstand the Japs' assaults if her troops were not being equipped with American weapons. And, finally, victory over Japan would not have come so quickly and easily if American atomic bombs had not been exploded on the soil of Japan proper. America indeed accomplished the great mission upon which the successful conclusion of World War II depended.

Now, America is obliging the world again by generously undertaking the task of combatting famine and epidemics all over the globe. People in war-ravaged districts and countries faced with hunger and death are receiving large quantities of relief supplies from the U.S.A. America is now performing another grand and difficult job in time of peace. In my opinion, what the U.S.A. did in the past and what she does at present is for the sake of justice and righteousness rather than for any wild ambition. If the whole world is a family, then America is like an elder sister who takes care of her younger sisters and brothers in times of danger and in times of need. It is no wonder that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek recently remarked that in order to guarantee world peace and security, America must continue to maintain her big, strong and democratic guiding power. This is because she is in the position of an elder and there are many things left to her care on her younger ones' behalf.

In our relations with America, we have full illustration of this. America has done her best to help her younger sister, China, militarily, financially, culturally and medically without seeking any reward. She does so simply for duty's sake, not for any reason of interest. Her satisfaction is that later, when China attains legal age and can stand on her own feet, China may resemble her in appearance and be an independent, strong and democratic nation.

Now, let us turn our eyes to see what our cousin Russia is doing in the North. She uses us very ill. Although she too had helped us a little at the outset of the war, she did so entirely out of a sense of self-interest rather than as a duty, yet she is now demanding recompense. She shows no kindness and love to her younger cousin China, but firstly plundered her "heavy purse" by taking away all plant machinery in Manchuria; secondly, ransacked her "clothing" by destroying many beautiful and large buildings there; thirdly, stole her "food" by occupying coal and iron mines; fourthly, held her "property" by claiming the big northern trading port of Dairen and the strategic naval base of Port Arthur as her own; and lastly, deprived her of "life" by letting so many poisonous germs into her blood as to cause a spreading civil war.

To our cousin Russia, we should like to warn that strife in interest only produces hatred and conflict, but love in friendship results in harmony and progress. Although China still is young today, she is able to discern who treats her fairly and kindly. Under the realm of God, we three sister nations are all of one Father, we should love each other instead of planting the seeds of hatred among us.

We really do not know why Russia is filled with jealousy and anger at seeing China being treated more kindly by her elder sister, America, the while Russia, though a member of the family, contributes nothing to China's good? It is no hard task to build up a perpetual friendship as closely between Russia and us as that between America and ourselves. One way is, to employ more love than power.

T. F. HSAI.

Nanking,
April 20, 1946.

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Vol. 101 Shanghai, Saturday, May 4, 1946 No. 10

Voice Of Reaction Again

UNITED Press correspondent George Wang came through in fine style again last week with another scoop in which he quoted a ridiculous story in the arch-reactionary Catholic Social Welfare Daily which alleged that the Chinese Communists and Soviet Army had made a "secret agreement," the purpose of which apparently was to wrest control of Manchuria from the Central Government for the benefit of Russia and the Chinese Communists.

The points in the supposed agreement, as quoted by Wang, are as follows:

(1) The Chinese Communists agree that the Red Army should stay in Manchuria as long as necessary.
(2) A local autonomous government should be created for Manchuria.
(3) The Red Army will assist the Communists with arms and munitions.
(4) The Red Army agrees that Nationalist or United States troops are not to land in Dairen and other ports.
(5) The Communists agree that the Russians shall have mining and industrial privileges in Manchuria.
(6) The Communists agree to make the Chinese Changchun Railway into the Red Army's "corridor."
(7) The Chinese Communists agree to the Russian removal of all machinery and equipment from Japanese industrial plants in Manchuria, and agree to assist in the removal of such equipment.
(8) The Chinese Communists agree that the Red Army has the privilege of "free action" in all parts of Manchuria.
(9) The Red Army undertakes special military training of Chinese Communist officers.
(10) The Red Army undertakes to help the Chinese Communists organize an autonomous government.
(11) The Red Army agrees that Chinese Communist forces may proceed to North Manchuria from South Manchuria.
(12) The Red Army agrees that Chinese Communist forces, in case of defeat at the hands of the Nationalists in Manchuria, may withdraw to Soviet territory.

The falsehoods, assumptions and plain stupidity of the majority of these points are so obvious as not to need detailed refutation. However, a few are worth discussing. Point three, regarding military aid to the Communists is particularly interesting to us, since one of the China Weekly Review's staff members has just returned from a several months' trip spent with the New Fourth and Eighth Route Communist Armies. Our correspondent, who hiked a few thousand li with these "Soviet-armed" Communist troops—while George Wang, incidentally, was in Peiping reading the Catholic press—reports that the Communists have only captured Japanese, Kuomintang and American arms, all of which have been taken from Kuomintang, puppet and Japanese troops.

Point seven, which says the Communists agree to Soviet stripping of Manchuria, is a plain and simple attempt to saddle the Communists with the blame for Russian looting. From reports by other correspondents who have *visited* the scene, it would seem apparent enough that no one was able to halt the Russians from stealing what they wanted.

Points one, five, six and eight, which are concerned with other Russian activities in Manchuria, obviously are misleading—almost stupidly so—because it has long since become obvious that the Russians are going to do these things anyway, if they so desire, and that no one, apparantly not even Uncle Sam, is in a position to stop them. These points are calculated to be extremely distasteful to the average Chinese and the phrasing of them in such a manner is a feeble attempt by Catholic reaction to fasten the onus of Russian exploitation of China onto the Chinese Communists.

In a previous issue we had occasion to differ with some of Mr. Wang's reporting. This was last January when student demonstrations and protest meetings were at their height here. These expressions of student unrest and rebellion against governmental control appeared to us as hopeful signs of the new democracy. Nevertheless, we investigated them to the best of our abilities and presented to our readers what we felt was full and honest coverage. However, we were dismayed to discover that we had hardly gone to press when the aforementioned Mr. Wang presented the local press with an entirely different version of the student demonstrations. Naturally concerned, we re-investigated the whole matter carefully and found that our original estimate had been correct. This we pointed out in an editorial on January 26.

A few weeks later, March 2 to be exact, we again had occasion to comment upon some of Mr. Wang's reporting. This time he provided us with the material for an editorial regarding the plans of reactionary, feudal-minded militarists who, about to be sacked by Generalissimo Chiang, were obviously attempting to foment internal trouble and recover their weakening grip upon the Kuomintang's military establishment.

While we can't quibble with Mr. Wang's journalistic abilities or professional integrity—in the case of the student demonstrations, he apparently heard only one side of the story—we can wonder at his choice of reading material. Or rather, we wonder at the selections he makes from the Chinese press for transmission to the English-language press of China and America.

Using his own definitions, these papers represent a certain small section of Chinese thought.

In the former instance the paper used was the Kuo Min Kung Pao (People's Gazette), which was described as being the organ of a group of Szechuen bankers. Szechuen bankers, for the benefit of our "down-river" readers, are men who usually have considerable money which they are in the habit of using to finance the famed Szechuen war lords and which they also gladly lend to needy provincial farmers at nominal rates of interest running from 30 to 40 percent per month. In the present instance it is the Catholic Social Welfare Daily. In our humble opinion neither of these journals could be called enlightened or backed by groups especially dedicated to the precepts of liberal democracy.

Since most English-language newspaper readers, especially those abroad, do not have access to the Chinese-language press, we feel that it is especially unfortunate for one of the major American press associations to be leaning so heavily upon a certain small section of the Chinese press. We feel sure that none will take issue with us when we say that a far more representative and honest picture of what the Chinese press says and thinks could be obtained from papers with national and international reputations such as Shun Pao, Sin Wen Pao, Ta Kung Pao and others.

From the way Russia is having at all and sundry, maybe they'd want to change that emblem to the hammer and tongs.

Yangtze River Dam

THE Government's position regarding the much-discussed Yangtze River Dam was clarified this week when Mr. C. H. Wu, secretary-general of the National Resources Commission, wrote a letter to the China Press explaining what should long have been obvious to Shanghai's English-language editorial writers: That the members of the Commission are possessed of ordinary common sense—a quality the local press is often inclined to deny all Government servants.

While we ourselves have harbored doubts about the wisdom of rushing into the construction of the "world's largest dam and hydro-electric project," we have felt all along that its ultimate construction is advisable. Further, we have taken for granted that the National Resources Commission knows its business. Our opinion was strengthened when the Commission hired foreign experts to advise on technical details and supply helpful information gained from experience in other countries.

So, it should have been plain to all that a group of Chinese technicians, taking advantage of Western experience, should be adequately qualified to decide what China requires in the national resources development field.

For the benefit of sceptical editorial writers on local contemporaries, we will paraphrase Mr. Wu's statement. He said that China was not planning immediate construction of the Yangtze River Dam, or for that matter, any other large hydro-electric project. The Commission, he said, was merely gathering information. The Yangtze Gorges, he explained, were being surveyed, as a preliminary step. The plan for this project will take two years to complete because the Commission is investigating all phases: the building of the actual dam itself, hydro-electric possibilities, flood control, irrigation and so on.

To the over-zealous editorialists among the local press we would offer a word or two: It's lots of fun to criticize and muckrake (we enjoy it ourselves) and, incidentally, it sells papers. However, the Chinese people for a good many centuries have managed to keep their country functioning and it seems quite possible that they can continue to do so. China is now entering upon a period of frantic industrialization and modernization. She has accepted Western material civilization as her criterion. That fact alone should be enough of a sop to our vanities, without our continually having to jump down the Chinese throat with words of advice and smug criticisms because "this is not the way we would do it in America or England."

Granted, if things go awry or seriously threaten to do so, it is the duty of the press, both foreign and Chinese, to point this out to the public. Meanwhile, why not content ourselves with honest criticism of the many current abuses and mistakes, and give China's planners for the future credit for common sense? It is not a quality which belongs exclusively to editorial writers.

The Trouble with Harry's Administration is that he wants to get every Tom and Dick in there, too.

Censorship By Advertisers?

SHANGHAI'S daily papers this past week have been greatly exercised about the current battle between the movie theaters and the local police. The difficulty, it seems, has developed over a police regulation ordering the theaters to number all tickets and seats.

The American-owned Shanghai Evening Post, foremost local exponent of individual initiative and rugged individualism, has taken the stand that people should run their own business and that the theaters definitely are not the business of the police department. The Post attitude may be summed up by the following excerpts from an editorial of this week: "The whole thing smacks of official amateurishness and seems to us, as to many others, utterly ill-judged and without excuse. . . . There are plenty of chances for effective police work outside the movie houses. We are in favor of letting the cinema managements operate inside the doors except in case of riot. At the moment, the only disturbance visible is the one created by the police themselves."

The Chinese Government-sponsored Daily Tribune, however, which usually can be counted upon to take a conservative approach to issues, came out strongly in favor of the police regulation, claiming that the measure would in reality cause theater managements only little inconvenience and would greatly increase the comfort of the public.

Following the Tribune's second editorial upon the subject, the local theaters promptly canceled all advertising in the Tribune and, in one stormy telephone conversation with the paper's advertis-

ing department, a theater spokesman is reported to have exclaimed: "Who's paying you anyway, the theaters or the police?"

Now that is what has "exercised" us! Up to this point, we have quietly stood by, not feeling particularly concerned, partially because the movies, since the days of Tom Mix, have always bored us, but mainly because our readers do not look to us for enlightenment on Shirley Temple's love life or for play by play descriptions of the progress of Hollywood's battle for a bosom-less dress.

However, now that the question of editorial freedom has entered the picture, we feel quite concerned about the whole matter. We're in complete sympathy the Tribune and its independent stand. We trust that the Tribune has told the local Movie Mogul who attempted to wave the "big stick" of advertising revenue over the paper's head where he could go. Individuals who try things like that should be subject to the same punishment as lobbyists and political fixers who try to bribe public officials.

Regarding the argument over numbering of theater seats, we suggest that this would be a good job for our newly-elected City Council to investigate. If the regulation is merely a police whim with no logical reason behind it, or if the hardship and expense it will work upon theater management is out of all proportion to the gains to the movie-going public, why then away with it. If, on the other hand, it will be of benefit to the patrons and enable the Municipal Government to collect taxes due it which it presently is not getting—as has been alleged by some municipal officials—why then we're all for it.

Whatever is in the public good should be the criterion of judgment.

Several Congressmen have come together and issued a demand for a balanced budget. After some of the recent activities in Congress on behalf of a wild-eyed scramble to gouge the American consumer, most of us would be willing to settle for a balanced Congressman.

Shanghai's First Election

WHILE reports of bribery, intimidation and further fraudulent practices were reported from Kunming, Tientsin and other municipalities, Shanghai's voters went to the polls this past week-end with similar charges levelled here before the day's balloting was over.

The Shanghai Evening Post likened Shanghai's election to the days of the Pendergast Machine in Kansas City, Missouri. From all indications though, the Pendergast group—at one time considered the smoothest political gang in America and, incidentally, the machine which started President Harry Truman on his political career—could have taken a few pointers from Shanghai's ward heelers.

While Kansas City politicos gained fame by "writing in" ballots bearing the names of people long resident in the city's graveyards, one candidate in the Hungjao area improved upon the system by providing 500 "living" voters —the residents of a beggars' camp. What's more he obtained 700 ballots for the 500 beggars, and, of course, considerately filled them in for his "constituents" since they could neither read nor write and, in all probability, had never heard of the election.

Prior to the election, the campaign was waged in the best Western style with campaign speeches, paid advertisements and so on. Expenses of some of the 2000 candidates for the 181 offices are estimated to have run from CNC$5,000,000 to CNC$50,000,000.

Although not running for office, since the mayor's job is appointive, Mayor Chien Ta-chun apparently caught the spirit of the campaign during the past two weeks and put on as fine a show as LaGuardia ever managed.

Last week the Mayor boosted attendance by an estimated 1000 persons at a charity soccer match, the proceeds of which went to aid our underpaid teachers and professors, by announcing that he would play. He actually did and, according to local sports fans, did a good job of it. A few days later he personally directed the fire fighting at the Connaught Road conflagration which burned out more than 1700 people. Following the blaze, he ordered various relief measures for the homeless, including the distribution of bread. Next morning he turned up to make sure that the bread was being distributed.

While we can't say much for the election, our hats are off to the Mayor. The road to democracy is not easy. Shanghai has a long way to go, but even if a poor start has been made, it at least is better than no start at all.

A gang of robbers held up a banker but obtained only $2. The news account does not say at what rate of interest.

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25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

April 30, 1921.

Who's Who

One of China's trouble-makers, who has been keeping alive the present civil strife and the chaotic conditions in the country, is General Hsu Shu-cheng, better known as "Little Hsu."

• • •

Result

Judging from the searching interest in the labor situation manifested in recent Chinese publications, the increase and increasing cost of living—a by-product of the World War—directly affects the Chinese worker.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

May 2, 1936.

Fancy turns to . . .

Spring has come to Shanghai and everybody has a nice little romance. If you are lonely, write to one of the personal columns carried by local papers. These columns are read more than any others.

• • •

Headlines

Arita says China and Japan Must Join Forces....Japan is seeking China's recognition of Manchukuo.

Taiwan Monopolies, Corruption Denied; Province Holds Promise As An Asset

(Editor's Note:—A denial of the charges of maladministration, inefficiency, corruption and graft, previously published in the Review, is made in the article below, written, at our request, by Mr. Stanway Cheng, Chief Secretary of the Governor-General of Taiwan. In keeping with the Review's policy of providing space in its columns for the airing of news as well as views from all sides on any problem of public interest and concern, Mr. Cheng's article is reproduced in full.)

By STANWAY CHENG

ONE of China's post-war tests is the administration of her newly-recovered Taiwan, lost to her since the Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1894. As China must not fail in the building of a democratic and prosperous nation after the ravages of the war, she must also succeed in making Taiwan a worthy member of her family. With the eyes of the world focussing on this rich and strategic island, the question is whether Taiwan will prove an asset or a liability to China and perhaps to the United Nations?

A casual observer or a Taiwan native would be impatient to see things happen in this until-recently entirely-Nipponized 35,974 square kilometers of territory. They want to see Taiwan well-governed and highly-developed under the Chinese. As an American liaison officer once remarked: "After two years, China will either be so glad to have got Formosa back or find it such a headache that she'd wish she had never taken it back from the Japs."

Language Problem, Too

During the last years of the war, China made some preparations to take over Taiwan upon the defeat of Japan. The sudden end of the war caught China, like other United Nations, quite unprepared for victory. Preparations for taking over Taiwan were entirely inadequate. Shortage of trained and qualified personnel plus transportation difficulties resulted in the initial stage of occupation being sadly under-staffed. Many administrative and technical people who were driven by the war to China's hinterland were more anxious to get back and land a job in the coastal areas than to be expelled again from their homes to go to Taiwan. Hence, in many cases the occupation officials were few and widely-scattered in numerous offices and enterprises.

Under them were the Japanese and the Taiwan staff speaking different tongues. In bringing into Taiwan the Chinese form of government and procedure, the Chinese were instituting something entirely new,—something which requires both time and patience.

Despite the shortage of trained personnel, the occupation work went along fairly smoothly. The Japanese authorities in Taiwan officially surrendered Taiwan to Governor Chen Yi October 25, 1945. The Central Government, realizing the Taiwan situation was quite different from that elsewhere in China under Japanese domination, ordered Governor Chen Yi to assume overall charge of the taking over. As Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Garrison Headquarters for Taiwan, Chen Yi enjoyed an undisputed role in occupying Taiwan and in the shaping of her new administration.

Chinese Orders Heeded

By New Year's Day, 1946, military occupation of Taiwan by the Chinese 70th and 62nd Armies was completed. Administrative taking over was well under way. The Japanese, except for isolated cases of hiding war material and equipment, were on the whole helpful and took the Chinese orders literally.

Enthusiasm shown by the 6,500,000 populace in the initial period of taking over ran high and wild. As most of them or their ancestors had migrated from southern Fukien and part of Kwangtung, they formed an energetic and adventurous group of people. And 51 years of Japanese exploitation have made them impatient and narrow in their ways of thinking and their outlook of life. A few have thought that with the Japanese gone, Taiwan should be Taiwanese. Very infrequently do they think in terms of things other than their own homes and farms and their business.

Granary Found Empty

Chen Yi's administration at the outset was confronted by a food crisis. Shortage of fertilizers and of labor was given as chief reason for the grave food situation in this "food basket" of the Orient. Then hoarding on the part of local gentry accentuated the situation to such an extent that rice, sold at Yen 2 a catty at the time of the Japanese surrender, was quoted at more than Yen 20 a catty. Food riots were reported and there was unrest socially and economically. Increases in rice prices stimulated the general price level and once the prices reached unprecedented heights it was very hard to force them down.

The Chinese government in Taiwan was wise in reducing the notes issue of the Bank of Taiwan by 20 percent by freezing all banknotes issued or endorsed by the Bank of Japan. Had it not been for the food situation, prices probably would not have risen so high as there has been no inflation there as in other parts of China. At present, low production and inadequate communications are the main economic ills of Taiwan.

Coal Production Up

Efforts, however, are being made to resume the operation of industrial plants and mines. In many cases, due to the bombings, many factories are in bad shape. Resumption is difficult because the machinery and the parts which were Japanese made have to be replaced and imported from Japan.

In other fields, the picture is more encouraging. The production of coal has been increased from 15,000 to 80,000 tons a month in the half-year of Chinese administration. Similarly, the output of power has jumped from 40,000 kilowatts to 120,000 kilowatts. The increase in the production of coal and power in Taiwan indicate one thing, which is that the wheels of industry are running and running at a greater momentum than six months ago.

There is the unemployment problem in Taiwan as elsewhere in China and the world, but it is not as serious. The main reason rehind the unemployment lies in the dislocation of labor which is the result of demobilization. In the last few months, some 42,000 Taiwan residents were discharged from the Japanese Army or labor gangs and brought back to Taiwan. Both the government-operated industries and private enterprises are taking in large numbers of workers from among them.

Food Monopoly Denied

Contrary to reports, Chen Yi's administration has never imposed a monopoly on foodstuffs, nor has there been a monopoly over all imports and exports. At one time the government had carried on the Japanese system of government purchase of surplus rice stocks for rationing.

When this did not bring the expected results, Chen Yi asked the counsel of the people. A radio poll to canvass public opinion was made, and the majority was against rationing. And rationing was immediately abolished. Because of the acute food situation, the government at one time did control the imports of foodstuffs and fertilizers with a view to alleviating the food crisis. The merchants who brought in foodstuffs and fertilizers were permitted to exchange for sugar for export. Normally, the export of sugar, in accordance with an order from the Central Government for centralized distribution on the Chinese mainland, is banned to merchants.

Because of language difficulties and other differences in customs and background, it will take time for the rest of China to really understand Taiwan and the 6,500,000 Taiwan Chinese. Conversely, the Taiwan people have yet to learn a lot and to change a lot to assimilate themselves with the rest of the Chinese race. The present administration is right in giving every opportunity to the Taiwan Chinese to become full-fledged

Mere 17 Percent Takes Hand In Tientsin's Election Of National Assembly Delegates

By S. E. SHIFRIN

TIENTSIN, Apr. 26.—If Tientsin's elections prove anything, they show the truth of the old adage that no man is a prophet in his own country. Dr. Chang Po-lin, President of Nankai University and one of China's best-known educators, found that out in Tientsin elections of delegates to the National Assembly, which was scheduled to meet on May 5 but has been postponed indefinitely. Dr. Chang in absentia polled only 1092 votes, not making the grade but entering the list of five "reserve" candidates.

Tientsin, China's second port and one of the country's most important industrial centers, has a population in excess of 1,700,000. Under the present electoral system, it is estimated that approximately 310,000 are eligible to vote, but when the ballots were counted in Tientsin 10 wards the votes cast totalled only 52,782 or just 17 percent of the total!

Something Very Wrong

Neither the newspapers nor anybody else have seen fit to tell the Tientsin public, but various people are making guesses and the consensus of opinion seems to be that something was definitely and considerably the matter with the election machine. The other alternative was that the remaining 83 percent of Tientsinites able to vote was so apathetic it just decided to stay away from the polls.

However, while a certain number of abstentions undoubtedly would be only natural, such a blanket explanation is too sanguine to convince even professional optimists, notwithstanding the fact that this was Tientsin's first election since 1937.

The election which took place on April 21 and 22 was the second election. Primaries were held earlier with 53 candidates chosen by 311 Pao Chia chiefs. During the second election people having special voting certificates and having taken the "Citizen's Oath" were able to participate and elect five candidates to represent Tientsin at the National Assembly, which has the task of drawing up a constitution for China.

Vote-Buying Alleged

Dr. Chang Po-lin, who recently toured the United States, was not the only one to be disappointed. Dr. Fu Chien-kang, who claimed he was a non-party candidate representing the people, spent some money printing and distributing election handbills with his own picture and some details of his past, including the fact that he had been arrested by the Jap Gendarmerie in 1941 allegedly for underground work.

It was Dr. Fu who, according to local press reports, shortly before the elections visited Tientsin Mayor Chang Ting-ngao in connection with Fu's allegations that certain candidates were buying up votes. In the final elections it looked as if only 442 voters thought Dr. Fu should represent this city of Tientsin.

Clean Sweep For Party

Details of the candidates elected with their rumored affiliations as well as the numbers of votes they polled are:

Kan Shi-tang was first with 16,953 votes.

Wen Shih-yuan, of the Peiping-Mukden Railway Administration, polled 9074 votes.

Li Mo-yuan, of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, 5548 votes.

Shih Tze-chow, of the Tientsin Kuomintang Headquarters, 5502 votes.

Wen Jen-yuan, of the Ministry of Education, 3276 votes.

Tientsin circles assert that all the five delegates elected to represent Tientsin are arrivals from Chungking and members of the Kuomintang.

Letters to the editor and rumors circulating among Chinese residents of this port city repeatedly charged buying and manipulation of ballots.

$10,000 Per Vote

It was alleged that the proper price for the transfer of a voting certificate—a practice not uncommon in any country—was around CNC$10,000, but reportedly in one case this was considered too high by the people concerned.

China's elections of delegates to the National Assembly—at least in Tientsin—do not look like an unqualified success.

Railroad fares were raised May 1 to CNC$12 per kilometer for passenger traffic and $16 per kilometer for freight due to the increased cost of operation, the Ministry of Communications announced. Passengers will benefit, it is hoped, by having all seats in coaches numbered. The Ministry exempted rice from the latest increase.

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Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been elected chairman of the United Nations' Economic and Social Council's Commission on Human Rights. The former First Lady, nominated by China's Dr. C. L. Hsia, was enthusiastic, said she hoped the commission would work to remove the causes of war, which, she stressed, stem from disaffection

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Chinese citizens on a basis of equality and fairness. The people are being taught democratic form of government as elsewhere in China and the provincial Political People's Council is due to open May 1, which will be as historic a date as October 25, 1945, the day of the Japanese surrender in Taiwan.

China and the Chinese administration in Taiwan have yet to overcome many obstacles to make Taiwan a real asset to the nation and to the peace-loving forces in the Far East. Yet Taiwan is just like a strayed child returning to his parents. It needs to be cherished and guided. An asset it will undoubtedly be in the building of a New China!

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ORDERS TAKEN

Measures Suggested To Avert Threatened Economic, Social Breakdown In China

By C. Y. W. MENG (孟長沐)

COMMODITY prices for March have already exceeded by 2500 times the pre-war prices and there is every sign that they are still on the upward trend. The present situation, if it is permitted to last any longer, will produce the following results:—

Available funds in the country will flow not into productive and industrial channels, but will be concentrated in speculation and hoarding while industrial projects all will be relegated to the background. The simple reason is that interest rates as well as profits from speculation and hoarding are decidedly far higher and quicker than those of any industrial undertaking. Needless to say, this is a deadly blow to post-war China when she should have begun her national economic reconstruction.

There will be a marked concentration of capital and wealth among a handful of men in the country at the expense of the suffering masses. The rich will become richer than before while the poor are rendered still poorer. The worse sufferer of the present high prices is the "Common Man" in China—the honest, hard-working middle and lower classes, the salary and wage earner without any power and influence. This "Common Man" is already living *below* the level of subsistence.

Effects Demoralizing

The situation is having the most demoralizing effect upon the people. "Honesty is the best policy" no longer seems to hold water today. Crime waves, walkouts and sit-down strikes are already sweeping the nation. But more serious commotions are bound to follow.

In the war period, Chungking and Kunming were the centers for the speculators and hoarders. But now, these activities have been shifted from the interior to the coastal cities and industrial centers in the East. Shanghai and Tientsin now are the greatest speculation and hoarding centers, not only in China, but, perhaps, in the world. There these illegal activities are conducted almost openly and on a vast scale, for the speculators and hoarders have far better organization and can defeat any government anti-speculation measures. It is there that the greatest danger to the nation lurks. Unless adequate steps are taken by the National Government to cope with the situation, a complete social and economic breakdown can hardly be averted.

Some Of Causes

It is generally said that difficulties in communications and shortage of commodities are responsible for the present high prices. Nevertheless, these are only secondary causes. The principal causes are the rampancy of speculation and hoarding due, chiefly, to the greediness of a handful of persons for money and profit, regardless of the national interest and the welfare of the masses, on the one hand, and inadequate action taken by the National Government, on the other.

It may be recalled that shortly after the Japanese surrender, owing to a change of the people's mentality from "Hoarding Goods but not *Fapi*" (meaning Chinese National Currency) to "Hoarding *Fapi* but not Goods," there was once a drop in commodity prices in August and September, 1945. That was the golden opportunity for the National Government to stabilize the value of *Fapi* and prices. Some Chinese economists opined that had the National Government taken immediate and effective steps, prices could have been held down below 1000 times the pre-war prices. But, unfortunately, that golden opportunity was lost.

2 Fundamental Remedies

With the announcement of the national budget of $2,500,000,000,000 for 1946 without the corresponding announcement of the augmentation of the revenue and fresh sources of receipts, the people generally believe that the wartime currency inflation will still continue. The mentality of the people again has been changed from "Hoarding *Fapi* but not Goods" back to "Hoarding Goods but not *Fapi*." The "scramble" for goods, gold, company stocks, houses and land again has ensued and this, of course, has caused and is causing prices to go further skyward.

In China, in attempting to save the present situation, there is no doubt that the National Government must take many financial measures. But two principal and fundamental measures have been advanced to the nation almost unanimously by Chinese economists, and these are: (1) Suspension of Note Issue, and (2) Balance of National Budget.

The Chinese economists and commentators are fully aware that these measures are by no means free from difficulties. Nevertheless, they all believe that these measures are still *enforceable* if the National Government has the courage, and is fully determined to put up a desperate fight to "Save *Fapi*," to combat the sky-rocketing prices and to put the leading speculators and hoarders before the firing squad. In other words, many people are demanding that the National Government should do what it *humanly* can to save the whole situation before it is too late.

"Save Fapi"

At the recent plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, some old members cried bitterly, "Save *Fapi!* Save *Fapi!*" Indeed, without "Save *Fapi*," there is no way to stabilize prices. One eminent Chinese economist presents the following concrete measures to "Save *Fapi*:"

1. The National Government should openly and solemnly announce its determination to stabilize prices at the level of 2000 times the pre-war prices. Furthermore, the National Government should announce that beginning from January 1, 1947, China will adopt a new currency.

2. With price levels maintained at 2000 times the pre-war prices, the Central Bank of China could issue notes up to $4,000,000,000,000. With the exception of the portion of notes already in circulation (it was estimated at $1,400,000,000,000 by the end of March), the rest (amounting to about $2,600,000,000,000) should be handed over to the National Treasury in one installment for some special use, which we will discuss presently. But the importance is that after this "Saturation Point" (i.e. $4,000,000,000,000) is reached, the National Government should make a solemn declaration that the Central Bank of China would suspend the issuance of notes. In order to hold the confidence of the people, it is further suggested that representatives of the people's organs in the country should be invited to supervise the business operations of the Bank, and to see to it that this promise is being kept by the National Government.

Exchange Control Opposed

3. The National Government should permit the free purchase and sale of foreign exchange, gold and goods, letting them find their own level. But at the same time, rigid action should be taken to suppress speculation and hoarding, holding these greedy people and corrupt officials liable to the capital penalty.

4. The National Government should also take drastic steps toward credit deflation, reduction of government loans and strict control of the business operations of commercial banks.

Other Chinese economists and commentators, in addition to these measures, further demand the publication of reports regarding note issues during the war years together with the current position of reserves against these issues. It is pointed out most emphatically that the publication of these reports, though requiring courage and bold action, will have the most stabilizing and soothing effect upon the public. To keep the people in the dark as to the sum of note issues is only causing the people to lose every confidence in *Fapi* and encouraging more speculation and hoarding. Secondly, to resort principally to the printing press to meet expenditure is a suicidal

policy which China must *not* adopt.

With the price level maintained at 2000 times the pre-war prices, it is also suggested that salaries and wages should also be 2000 times the pre-war salaries and wages. This will undoubtedly greatly ameliorate the living of many middle and lower class and salary and wage earners. But if one's salary exceeds $300,000, the excess should be paid in government bonds.

Balancing The Budget

This means a great increase on the expenditure side, and leaves a huge deficit in the national budget. Nevertheless, many Chinese economists are not alarmed over the size of the budget. To them, almost every nation after this war will have unusually big budgets, and China is certainly no exception. To them, what is most important is to devise adequate and rational measures to balance the budget. To them, China should have a $5,000,000,000,000 budget, instead of half as much, for 1946. To them, the way to balance the $5,000,000,000,000 budget is somewhat as follows:—

1. To merely exempt and reduce land tax and yet indulge and continue currency inflation is only shifting the burden from landlords to the middle and lower classes and to the poor. Thus, it does not amount to "a reduction of the burden of the people," as the National Government professes.

2. To taxes such as Salt Tax, Customs Duties and Consolidated Taxes, the burden of which falls principally on the middle and lower class and the poor, what the Chinese financial authorities should do is, not so much increase the receipts from these sources as improve the tax administration, increase the collection efficiency and prevent "leakage and evasion."

New Taxes Urged

3. What the Chinese financial authorities should do, in a determined effort to balance the national budget, is open new sources of revenue and enforce new taxes *to tax the rich far more than the poor*, and these new taxes are: Luxury Tax, Progressive Property Tax, Lump Sum Income Tax and Special Excess Profit Tax.

Pending the enforcement of these new taxes on the rich, the following transitory and temporary financial measures also are suggested by many Chinese economists:

1. Compulsory contribution by the rich.

2. Collection of property registration fees, providing confiscation of property upon failure to register.

3. Receipts from public enterprises and disposal of public property, including enemy properties and goods.

4. Special appropriation of the

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portion of *Fapi* from the Central Bank of China. (We will discuss this presently.)

The most conservative estimate shows $300,000,000,000 for the first item, $500,000,000,000 for the second, $2,200,000,000,000 for the third, and $1,000,000,000,000 for the fourth, thus making a total of $4,000,000,000,000. With this sum, points out one eminent Chinese economist, together with other receipts, our national budget of $5,000,000,000,000 for 1946 will be *balanced* without reducing the military expenditure, which is impossible at present.

"Sock-The-Rich Taxes"

We admit that the above-mentioned financial measures are more or less in the nature of "Sock-the-Rich Taxes," once also proposed during the lifetime of the late President Roosevelt. In China, a study of the situation will reveal that such a collection is fully justified.

Throughout the war years, one of the strangest things was that it was only the "Common Man" in China who fought and died and who bore most of the war burdens. The rich did neither. Not only that, this class of people made enormous profits through their speculation and hoarding piling up what are, known as "National Crisis Fortunes." The war over, this same class of people made another enormous profit from "taking over enemy properties." These same people now are making another huge profit from our "Demobilization Program."

But the importance is that unless the National Government can draw part of money out of their pockets through compulsory contribution and taxation, their money is bound to go into *bigger* speculation and hoarding more harmful to the national economy.

"Bloc" Growing In Power

We also note that the profiteer-speculator-hoarder "bloc" in Shanghai is now getting more and more powerful, and is ready to break down any government financial measures. For example: Recently, the National Government almost succeeded in stabilizing the gold and foreign exchange rate through the enforcement of Foreign Trade Regulations and Regulations Governing Foreign Exchange Transactions. But the people in this "bloc" immediately changed their course of business to buying share stocks, causing the latter to skyrocket. Unless the National Government is courageous enough to put these people under control, any effort to stabilize *Fapi* and prices is tantamount to the building of "castles in the air."

Another measure also being urged by Chinese economists is the nationalization of gold. This step is equally necessary. In Shanghai, it is gold bars, no longer *Fapi*, that are the medium of business. The people in this "bloc" have totally disregarded *Fapi*, but worship gold bars. The number of gold bars owned by each man in the "bloc" reportedly runs into "thousands." Despite the government action prohibiting business transactions in gold bars, they stand defiantly.

Other Measures Urged

As stated above, under the suggested plan, the Central Bank of China could issue notes up to $4,000,000,000,000. But according to one estimate, the present total note issue is put at 1000 times the pre-war amount, or, about, $1,400,000,000,000, leaving $2,600,000,000,000 more to be issued and handed over to the National Treasury. But the Chinese economists warn that the greatest care should be taken to use the $2,600,000,000,000; otherwise, it might nullify all our good efforts.

One Chinese economist suggests that of the $2,600,000,000,000, $1,000,000,000,000 might be used to make up the deficit in the national budget, while the rest ($1,600,000,000,000) should be used as a "Special Fund" for the adjustment of the money market and the stabilization of prices.

It is suggested that the National Government might well use part of this fund to import foreign manufactured goods for sale in China; part to encourage domestic industrial production by offering government guarantees of sale of and profit on the products; part for purchase of cheap exportable products with a view to raising the prices of tdese products; and part for transportation of goods from places where they are cheap to places where the price is higher. The purpose of these measures is to generalize and stabilize prices of goods at the level of 2000 times the pre-war prices.

Not Yet Too Late

What has been discussed above are some of the principal causes of the present economic chaos as well as some of the principal and fundamental remedies to save the whole situation before it is too late.

In other words, in the eyes of many Chinese economists, the present economic situation, desperate as it is, is by no means beyond human efforts to save it. What is required is courage and determination on the part of the National Government to enforce more drastic financial measures, to tax the rich far more, and to break down the activities of this "bloc." If there is a will, there is always a way.

Plan To Cut National Debt Offered U.S.

IN a pamphlet study of national finances distributed to its 14,500 members, the National Association of Manufacturers last week offered a five-point plan to reduce the Federal public debt, anticipated at US$300,000,000,000. The plan, in brief outline, follows:

1. The budget should be balanced, if possible, in the next fiscal year and deficit financing discontinued as a peace-time policy.

2. With the budget balanced, retirement of the Federal debt should be begun promptly.

3. The refinancing of Government obligations should be revamped in a manner that would place a larger part of the debt in the hands of long-term investors.

4. Interest rates should not be lowered arbitrarily or held at a level unattractive to investors outside the banking system.

5. Management of the debt in the future should be predicated upon the idea that banks should not be expected to absorb any large parts of the debt and that it should be made possible for them to reduce present holdings as soon as possible.

The NAM report showed that the distribution of the public debt is as follows: Federal Reserve and commercial banks, 41 percent; individuals, 22 percent; corporations, 13 percent; insurance companies 9 percent; mutual savings banks, 4 percent; and State and local banks, 2 percent.

The Shanghai branch of the Joint Office of the Four Government Banks has granted loans totaling CNC$11,883,642,750 to local merchants since last August. Meanwhile, it has been announced that deposits in all Shanghai banks have now reached CNC$50,000,000,000.

• • •

Shipping circles this week reported two new indications of a reviving maritime industry: (1) The City Government plans to construct two new wharves along the Whangpoo River which will cost an estimated US$7,000,000. (2) The Chou Ta Navigation Company of Chungking was formally inaugurated on April 17 with the launching of two new ships, the s.s. Ta An and the s.s. Ta Kong.

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German Exports Of Dyestuffs Expected Next Year Under Reparations Plans

By J. R. KAIM

SEVERAL months ago merchants in Shanghai declared that in the not so distant future German goods would reappear on this market. They explained that, while the local branch of the I. G. Dyestuff Trust is now liquidating its business under Chinese supervision, new dyestuff shipments will arrive here as early as next year, that chemical remedies will be exported from occupied Germany and several other manufactured goods will be available in approximately two years. Such and similar statements were not quite correct, but on the whole the fundamental idea was right as can be understood from an announcement of the War Department in Washington.

The plan in question has been set up by the Allied Control Council and refers to future German reparations, on the one hand, and to future German economy and industrial production, on the other. It is a very interesting scheme and from various points of view a very amazing one, too.

To Pay For War Damage

Only very naive and very childish people have ever believed that highly industrialized Germany will be forced to raze her chief industries, to dismantle her plants and to become an agricultural territory in the midst of Europe. The Allies are, of course, interested in reparations. Countries that have suffered from German aggression want the Germans to pay for all the damage done. Sufficient resources, therefore, must be retained to enable Germany to pay reparations and to maintain herself without external assistance. In other words, German industries cannot be destroyed, German mills must produce and German goods must be exported.

Yet, there are several lines where production is no longer permitted. In addition to primary war industries producing arms, ammunition, all types of aircraft and sea-going ships, 14 industries are to be eliminated, including synthetic oil, rubber, heavy machine tools, tractors and radio transmitting equipment.

Based On Pre-War Output

In other fields production is permitted but restricted and controlled, particularly the steel industry and the output of non-ferrous metals; in all these lines production limits are simply expressed in output figures such as 140,000 tons of copper and 7,500,000 ingot tons of steel, whereas in other industries the quantities permitted are expressed in percentages of the pre-war level. In this respect an amazing fact is that the term pre-war level refers to either the output of 1936 or 1938, but not to pre-Hitler production figures. In other words, the figures refer to a period when German metallic and chemical production already had been pushed up with a view to preparing the long-expected war.

Another astonishing statement refers to future production for various industries. In this respect figures are highly divergent. While, for instance, the machine tool industry, which to a very high degree was run by private firms, will be permitted to retain only 11.4 percent of the 1938 capacity, with further restrictions on the type and size of machine tools which may be produced; the plants producing dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals and synthetic fibres, mostly depending on or connected with big trusts, will retain 80 percent of their 1936 capacity.

To Bid For Markets

The I. G. Dyestuff Trust, it was announced some time ago, has been dissolved but this cannot mean that interfusion of big capital abroad with German firms has come to an end. In itself the trust has never ceased to be a conglomerate of many enterprises connected with each other by common interests, as expressed in the trust's name "Interessen Gemeinschaft," i.e., mutual interests, abbreviated I.G. Such mutual interests used to refer not only to German trust members, but also to foreign firms interested in the same developments. The huge American concern of Dupont de Nemours a few months ago stated that its interest in the I.G. had been cancelled some time before the war.

When 80 percent of the 1936 output is permitted the dyestuff industries it is apparent that German competition must be expected on various export markets. Whether this will be done by ordinary business methods or again on the basis of mutual agreements between German firms, on the one hand, and American, British and French groups, on the other, is a question not answered by the Allied Control Council's plan, or at least not mentioned in the excerpts published up to the present time.

Funds, Materials Needed

To what degree internationally-interfused Big Capital is interested in rebuilding German industries cannot yet be foreseen, nor are any details known as to the holding of German shares by companies abroad. That such holders of German industrial shares will try to push up German industrial production is almost a matter of course. On the other hand, it is scarcely less a matter of course that work must be found for all the many millions of idle workers in what has remained of Germany, and whether or not the rebuilding of German industries will be possible at all without foreign concerns taking an interest in German industrial companies is still an open question.

Industrial rebuilding in Germany is no doubt a question of funds rather than of machinery, a question of raw materials rather than of labor. While the chief agricultural sections have been ceded to Poland, the most important industrial provinces have remained German and as no decision to the contrary has yet been reached with regard to the Rhine and Ruhr districts, this so-called heart of German industrial life may still be regarded as future German territory. It is mainly in that region that the manifold plants are situated whose future output has been mentioned above. However, if that area is to be made a separate state while Germany's eastern agricultural provinces become Polish, it is difficult to see how the Germans will ever be able

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to pay reparations and to maintain "average living standards not exceeding the average standard of living of Europe's countries (excluding the United Kingdom and Soviet Union)."

Exports Before 1949?

From an international economic point of view another question also appears to be important, namely, how soon may German goods be expected to return to the world market. No direct hint is given in the various announcements on the Allied Control Council's plan, but indications are that exports on a large scale will start in 1949 at the latest. The year 1949 is mentioned several times but according to many accounts exports may be possible and necessary at an earlier date.

Such exports may be carried out on the reparations account and may be directed to countries asking for and depending on such reparations. But with German textile mills needing cotton and wool, and with future producers of raw cotton, wool and other raw materials seeking outlets, it is quite possible that in certain lines exports will start a year or two before 1949. As Germany is not permitted to build sea-going ships, her exports will depend on the then prevailing international shipping situation.

Exports To Exceed Imports

Shortly after the end of the war it was generally believed that an international production scheme would be established with a view to avoiding over-production of both raw materials and consumer goods. The first item to be dealt with was cotton. However, some time ago the delegation in charge made it clear that for the time being no decision could be reached, so cotton production will continue to be free and over-production can be regarded as almost certain. The situation is practically the same in other fields. And with the world output of basic materials increasing rapidly it is almost natural that the many producing countries will see to it that German industries recover. If, however, one does not wish to duplicate the Hitler-sponsored barter system evolved by Dr. Schacht, one probably will be obliged to give the Germans a chance to ship their goods abroad in ever-increasing quantities; quite logically, therefore, the available excerpts from the Allied Plan mention that approved imports are not to exceed exports, but do not state that exports may not exceed imports.

Except for a factory destroyed in much-bombed Hankow, all the British-American Tobacco Company's properties in China were recovered in fairly good shape, Chairman Gray Miller told the 43rd annual general meeting of the BAT. "We can count ourselves lucky," said Miller, "as the Japanese continued to operate the plants as independent units, thus keeping them more or less intact. BAT'S Chinaside name is "Yee Tsoong."

Churchill, Montgomery Under Heavy Fire

CHURCHILL and Montgomery are the villains, Roosevelt and Bradley the heroes of Robert Ingersoll's new book, "Top Secret," published in the United States last week. The former publisher of the newspaper "PM" rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel as a liaison officer between the staffs of Bradley, Eisenhower, and Montgomery, and he undoubtedly had a ringside seat at many of the important events of the war.

Bradley's decision to drive toward a junction with the Russians on the Elbe was the incident that, Ingersoll says, made an irreparable schism between Churchill and Roosevelt. Churchill protested, Ingersoll writes, that Bradley's gamble would not only endanger British lives, but also British Empire hopes that the British occupy Berlin before the Russians. Roosevelt refused to intervene, and Ingersoll says, neither he nor Churchill ever forgave the other.

Ingersoll sees Field Marshal Montgomery as "arrogant to the point of bumptiousness, badmannered, and ungracious," and adds that the British found him exactly the same. He accuses Montgomery of creating most of the friction that existed among the Chiefs of Staff.

British Intelligence comes in for a slap in "Top Secret" when Ingersoll writes that the British deliberately twisted their estimates to discourage a channel invasion because "They (the British) see nothing wrong with dishonest acts so long as they are committed in the name of patriotism."

Montgomery's book, "Normandy to the Baltic," is now more than one-third complete and may be published in the fall.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

General Marshall's HQ Moved To Nanking

THE beginning of the week saw the Marshall peace parleys suspended as General George Marshall transferred his headquarters from Chungking to Nanking and the opposing parties in China's civil war continued their behind-the-scenes negotiations with the hope of (1) ending the conflict, at any rate, for the time being, and (2) preventing the spread of hostilities.

Taken under discussion in the meantime were the four proposals made by Gen. Marshall: (1) Immediate cessation of hostilities; (2) Retention of the status quo of local administrations pending general elections; (3) Cessation of U.S. assistance in transporting Nationalist troops to Manchuria, except necessary personnel for taking over purposes; and (4) Reorganization of troops according to the army reorganization agreement and their disposition to be decided by the three-man military committee.

Generally accepted was the report that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had rebuffed all advances, seemingly being determined to await the recapture of Changchun, Manchurian capital, before resuming pourparlers. Nationalist hopes, pinned on the New First Army and the Chinese Air Force, appear bright despite typically desperate Communist resistance in the face of bombing planes, strafing pursuits and American-made bazookas against which they are able to oppose mainly Japanese weapons and, reportedly, some Red Army equipment.

To a chorus of unjustifiedly-optimistic reports that success again is about to crown his efforts, Gen. Marshall, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, alighted at Nanking Tuesday from a four-engined transport from Chungking. The Marshalls now reside in the former residence of the Nazi envoy to the puppet Nanking regime. On hand to greet the Marshalls were War Minister Chen Cheng, Chief of Staff Gen. Ho Ying-chin and Maj. Gen. Robert McClure.

Resumption of the suspended talks was expected there this week with the Communists being represented by Gen. Chou En-lai and the Government by Gen. Hsu Yung-chang. Nanking is optimistic despite the increasingly critical situation in the Northeast. Several schemes have been outlined, discussed, explored—one, it is hoped, will do the trick.

TWO-EDGED BLADE

Reidford in The Montreal Daily Star

2400 Delegates Await National Assembly

MAY 20, 1946, is the date. It was to have been May 5 under the original plans, but lack of accord, or the civil war, if you'd rather call a spade a spade, brought about a postponement. And, at the moment, despite herculean efforts by President Truman's special envoy, General Marshall, there exist doubts that the National Assembly actually will convene next Monday fortnight.

Meantime, the stage has been set at Nanking, now once again the national capital. For weeks repair gangs have been hard at work to restore the National Assembly Hall, where the 2400 delegates just elected in the various parts of China are due to sit in conference to frame China's first constitution.

With a seating capacity of 2476, the National Assembly Hall will be just big enough, although some 900 of the delegates will have to be accommodated in the gallery. Complete with loudspeakers and megaphones, all is in readiness for the ceremonies now scheduled to commence May 20.

Admission will be strictly by card only. Card No. 1, intended for President Chiang Kai-shek, has been issued to Ho Ping-ju, special correspondent of the army organ, Peace Daily, who traveled from Tsinan, Shantung, to "scoop" the small army of delegates due to report at the Social Service Center, Nanking.

Before the fortnight's postponement was announced, almost 200 delegates to the National Assembly had started from their home towns for Nanking, where most now are quartered at the Central Political Institute, which will house 1200 delegates during the assembly.

Labor Day Provides Contradictions Here

LABOR Day, a Chinese national holiday, found Shanghai beflagged and its official banking institutions and leading commercial houses doing business as usual on May 1 although Labor, as represented by factory hands, restaurant help and printers, took the day off and joined thousands of school children and students in parades and demonstrations, complete with banners, scrolls and shouted slogans.

Shanghai's Newspaper Row was crippled. All Shanghai English-language dailies suspended for the second time within a fortnight, the previous holiday being the theretofore-never-observed Good Friday.

Attack On Nantung City Civil War Highlight

WHILE world interest in China's civil war continued to focus on Manchuria, where the Communists settled down to defend Changchun against imminent Nationalist assaults, Shanghai last weekend was startled by Communist New 4th Army attacks on Nantung, agricultural center on the north bank of the Yangtze approximately 100 kilometers west of Shanghai.

General Tang En-po, commander of the Third Area Army, reports government troops repulsed the Reds, who numbered almost 30,000. Initially Nationalist losses were heavy in the surprise attack, in which Commander Kwan Hsiu-wu of the 313th Regiment of the 105th Army was killed. The Reds captured three villages south of Nantung, but their drive on the city was beaten off.

Gatherings of Communist forces also were reported in the Haimen and Yangchow areas, as well as in the southern sector of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, where large-scale operations are feared unless a fresh truce is reached.

From Manchuria the week brought eyewitness accounts of the four-day struggle for Changchun, its beautiful capital. Szepingkai, first of the Red strongholds along the Mukden-Changchun Railway, may have been bypassed by the Nationalist New First Army, but the Communists claimed it still remains firmly in their hands. The New First, American trained and equipped, is driving for Changchun, which it seems determined to recapture.

Associated Press reports declare most of Changchun's 10,000 defenders, mainly former puppets, local recruits and volunteers, were wiped out in the four-day struggle which ended April 18 with the city and 2000 prisoners in the Communists' hands. The capital seized, the Reds moved south to meet the oncoming New First Army.

Highlights of the Changchun battle were the fact that the Reds started their attacks two hours before the Red Army completed withdrawal; the unavailing heroism of

Maj. Gen. Cheng Shih-tseng who, trapped, led a desperate charge with 1000 remnants which collapsed when he fell wounded in the leg; and the statement of Maj. Gen. Sun Chen, one of the Communist leaders in the Changchun drive, that the Reds had attacked Changchun to disarm former Jap puppet troops, not to fight the Kuomintang soldiers.

In this lies one of the toughest problems besetting General George Marshall in his attempts to end the hostilities in Manchuria and elsewhere in China.

Tojo, 27 Other War Leaders Indicted In Tokyo

ON May 3, former Premier Hideki Tojo was scheduled to face charges ranging from conspiracy to subjugate the world to the murders of Manila. Also charged as "members of a criminal militaristic clique" were 27 other Japanese who formerly held high positions in Hirohito's government. Three other premiers besides Tojo, many high-ranking army and navy officers, and a number of former cabinet members were included.

Gen. Kenji Doihara, the "Lawrence of Manchuria," was charged in indictments ante-dating the 1931 aggression against Manchuria, which included the statement, "Since 1928, the Japanese general staff had been planning a war of aggression against the USSR and was eager to take advantage of any chance to start this war."

Premiers named in the indictments besides Tojo were: Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Koki Hirota, and Gen. Kuniaki Koiso. Mamoru Shigemitsu and Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, signers of the surrender, were named as were Gen. Iwane Matsui, commander of the army which committed the "Rape of Nanking," and Kingoro Nashimoto, who ordered the bombing of the USS Panay and HMS Ladybird.

The indictments stated in one part: "They also carried out perpetual mass murder, rape, pillage, brigandage, torture and other barbaric cruelties upon the helpless civilian populations of overrun countries."

Reds Blamed For Looting Tung Ling Manchu Tomb

POLICE announced the recovery of a few unimportant relics that were allegedly stolen from the tombs of the Manchu Emperors at Tung Ling, near Peiping, last December. Police said, also, that a man named Mu Pien-ching, said to be a grain collector of the Communist 8th Route Army, confessed that troops under the command of Tsao Chin-fu were responsible for the looting.

The official report quotes Mu as saying, "To shut the mouths of the villagers, Tsao gave each able-bodied man two 'chien' of gold thus shifting the responsibility of looting the tombs onto the shoulders of the villagers."

The report quotes Mu further as describing the opening of the tomb which was achieved by dynamite. He said the body of Princess Hui, concubine of the Emperor Tung Chih, was intact as if she were still alive.

Prince Tsai Tao and other members of the Manchurian Imperial family are reported to have telegraphed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asking that the looters be severely punished.

"IN TRAINING"

Shoemaker in The Chicago Daily News

Government Promulgates New Company Law

THE New Chinese Company Law, promulgated in Chungking on April 12 and official from that date, differs from the old law in two outstanding respects relating to foreign companies. Although the former law contained wording that seemed to infer that such a company must also do business in its home country to be termed a "foreign company," by Article 7 of the new law, such inference is removed and instead, the term denotes "A company organized and incorporated in accordance with the laws of a foreign country or by special permission of a foreign government and also licensed by the Chinese Government to transact business within the territory of China."

The second instance of change appears in Article 292 which states that a foreign company may not transact business or set up a branch office in China, or apply for admission unless it is incorporated in its own country. Formerly, as originally promulgated it provided that a company must do business in its own country before it could be allowed to do business in China.

Though most observers have lauded elements embodied in the new law which may encourage foreign investors, they point out a limitation in Article 302 which prevents the soliciting of shares or the issuance of bonds by a foreign company. The provision, financial observers say, is one that may act as a deterrent to reputable companies which might expect to utilize legitimate means of raising capital—and a means not detrimental to China.

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

CHINA

THE deliberations of UNO's Security Council, America's concern over China, the urgent need for whole-hearted nation-wide cooperation to help solve the food crisis in Asia and Europe, the Japanese elections and, last but given most space by editorial writers and time by radio commentators, the Paris conference of the French, Russian, British and American Foreign Ministers....these five were the leading themes of America's newspaper editorials last week.

War-torn China's new and brighter prospects for real peace and internal harmony, rosy when General Marshall left for home on March 11, unhappily turned out to be a mirage, the Washington Post regretted editorially, "Gen. Marshall may now find it necessary to do all over again the job he thought he had done last winter. Yet obviously he cannot remain in China indefinitely," the paper warned, adding, "If China is to have permanent peace and unbroken harmony within its borders the Chinese themselves must see to it that these conditions prevail. But that in turn means that both sides will have to live up to to the agreements they have entered into."

Commenting on the postponement of the National Assembly, Raymond Swing, radio commentator, said: "It means that the Nationalist Government is seeking an accord with the Communists before the assembly meets. And that keeps alive the possibility of realizing the broad and constructive program of the Political Consultative Conference."

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PEACE

With the international theme predominant, the Paris conference of Foreign Ministers, begun last week, was given the widest attention in America's newspapers. "We must get on with peace-making," said the New York Herald-Tribune, in a typical editorial. "The Paris conference is likely to prove whether we can revitalize the present concepts of a new society, founded essentially on a great power agreement with a framework of an international structure of law enforcement, or whether we must put them aside to develop some different and perhaps more dangerous principles food without suffering great hardtion."

The New York Times observed that the scene of the foreign ministers' meeting rounds out a tragic cycle, for it is being held where the "Big Four of the first World War hammered out the treaties of 1919," and this session may well succeed where the previous one failed.

Florida's Miami Herald held that "What Secretary Byrnes and the other Foreign Ministers do in Paris will have a tremendous bearing on the United Nations and may, in fact, decide its fate as an implement for setting up and maintaining world peace....The problems are many....If Big Four's representatives fail to find satisfactory agreements, the result may be separate peace treaties with the former Axis nations."

The Washington Star in part said, "The present gathering will be entirely off the record and informal, in the diplomatic sense of the word. What is really at stake is the question whether agreement is possible based on mutual, give-and-take, or whether Moscow is determined to persist in a stand that London and Washington consider unacceptable."

Explaining the secrecy shrouding the meeting, the Springfield, Mass., Republican said "The Paris meeting will be secret to an unusual degree. The Foreign Ministers seem to be meeting under a tension originating within their own circle ....If there is to be no dreary stalemate, like the outcome at London last autumn, a bargain must be cooked up. And that explains the secrecy."

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FOOD

"The battle which President Truman and his Famine Emergency Committee have undertaken is a battle to provide sufficient calories to keep together the body and the soul of....victims of the war and its aftermath—starvation and disease," the Washington Post declared, adding "These are not unreasonable measures in light of the terrible threat which hangs over so many underprivileged people in so many parts of the globe. Aside from the humanitarian aspect, the relief steps constitute insurance against a widespread human misery that threatens to breed economic and political chaos of grave implications."

In an editorial titled, "Consumers Must Do With Less of Certain Goods," the New York Times said that Americans can reduce their diet and sacrifice quantities of food mithout suffering great hardship.

The Christian Science Monitor said: "It is not just that food will prevent riots and disorders....It is fundamental to peace. Most of all it is that the fate of millions of men, women and children in the devastated countries depends on the full cooperation of every man, woman and child in the more fortunate areas. Every bushel of grain, every ounce of fat is vital, if the lamp of compassion is to be kept burning."

Air Travel Popular In Snow-Bound Alaska

ALASKA'S sole railroad is rendered practically useless by winter snow, spring washouts and landslides, while the 4000 cars in the country are kept at home due to the fact that only about 200 miles of highway is available in all the great expanse of land. As the result of these difficulties, writes Jonas Robitscher in the Wall Street Journal, everybody in Alaska flies.

Increased air travel, as well as industrial use of the airplane, is anticipated by the Cival Aeronautics Board at Anchorage.

Doctors and dentists are planning to establish an aerial medical clinic, which will have an X-ray apparatus, and be fitted out for minor surgical work. Major operations will not be attempted in the snow-bound wilderness—patients will be flown to the nearest hospital facilities.

Fishermen, likewise, are desirous to take to the air. Their fish scouting and trap inspections can be considerably improved if carried out from the air. Cannery companies plan to send "reconnaissance planes" to determine the whereabouts of large schools of fish, thus enabling their boats to sail direct for the "hunting grounds."

The residents of Nome, who never tasted fresh milk and depended on their vegetables brought by boats from Seattle, now receive fresh milk flown at special rates. Even at the lowered rates, and with limits set on merchandizing goods, Nome residents pay 75 cents per quart for fresh milk.

Fresh clams, crabs, fish and shrimp have been flown from the seacoast to Anchorage and sold like hot cakes.

A normal day's flying in Alaska may include: private transportation, pleasure hunting and fishing parties, taxicab service, trucking service, sightseeing service and contact operations. The war has spurred the development of air travel in Alaska, and since the terrain is too rugged and climatic conditions in some parts of the country too severe, the cost would be too high and traffic would be too thin to warrant full-scale year-round surface transportation.

The operation of mines, which are mostly located in practically inaccessible areas, mainly depends on air transportation. The mines were formerly seriously handicapped by having to depend on river transport, which had to wait for the thaw before shipping men and supplies to the mills. The mining season can be extended by several weeks with the use of air transport.

The war, which brought an intensification of air-travel by military personnel, has taught the Alaskans an easier way of getting around, and despite the withdrawal of the Army and Navy, travel between communities tends to take to the air.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Press reports from Peiping say that the Communists now have six main military bases in the Northeast. They are: (1) Tunghua, east of Mukden at the foot of the Chan Pei Mountain; (2) Antung, along the Yalu River near the Korean border; (3) Chehfung, in central Jehol; (4) Changchun, capital of Manchuria; (5) Harbin; (6) Tsitsihar, in Heilungkiang.

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About 70 high Kuomintang officials, sent to Manchuria by the Central Government to take over from the Soviets, have reached Vladivostok with withdrawing Soviet forces.

* * *

Britain's duplicate Suez Canal is scheduled to be completed within 10 years so that Empire shipping may still travel unimpeded when the present Suez Canal passes to Egyptian ownership in 1968.

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The Independent Third Battalion, formerly garrisoned in Shanghai and Nanking, will be sent to the Japanese main island of Shikoku for occupation duties.

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China's National Military Council soon will be re-organized into the National Defense Ministry, with a greatly reduced payroll scheduled not to exceed 10,000. Meanwhile, the 30th and 40th armies of the 11th War Zone have announced completion of reorganization.

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Direct Shanghai-Manila air service was scheduled to open this week, according to officials of the Far East Air Transport Corporation. Service previously had been postponed because of the delayed arrival of DC-4 Skymasters from America.

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The National Government will celebrate the official return of the capital to Nanking on May 5.

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The Shanghai City Bus Company, which will operate all bus lines in the city not operated by the China General Omnibus Company and the French Tramways, has decided to purchase 50 new busses as soon as the four government banks provide a CNC$400,000,000 loan. The City Bus Company is scheduled to take over all bus routes as soon as the two foreign companies' franchises with the old Municipal Council expire. However, the City Government has notified the China General Omnibus Company that its franchise will be regarded as canceled unless the company can resume service before the end of June.

* * *

Several thousand members of Shanghai's local Russian community met last week and approved 40 bylaws for the proposed Association of Soviet Citizens in Shanghai.

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More than 130 of the 80,000 Japanese repatriates facing starvation aboard 14 ships quarantined for cholera off Uraga have already died. Because of the nearly 1000 cases of cholera aboard, seamen have been unwilling to deliver food and water during the six weeks they have lain off shore.

* * *

The first Japanese war criminal to be executed in Japan was hanged last week. He was Lt. Kei Yuri, former prison camp commandant, who was found guilty of killing an American soldier.

Defeat in the Philippine presidential elections was conceded this week by President Sergio Osmena, who sent a telegram of congratulations to Manuel A. Roxas, who on July 4 will become the first president of the Philippine Republic.

* * *

The long-delayed evacuation of the main body of Chinese troops from Hanoi began on Sunday of this week, according to French reports from Paris.

* * *

The end of the war was signalized for the people of Chungking this week when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek formally left the war-time capital for Nanking. He proceeded to Chengtu on the first leg of a trip to Sikang Province (Inner Tibet), which he will complete before establishing headquarters in Nanking. Meanwhile, General Ho Ying-chin set about re-establishing the Generalissimo's Chungking Headquarters, which had been abolished at the time Chungking became the national capital.

* * *

Pointing out that the City Government will have to spend CNC$1,000,000,000 on uniforms for the local Peace Preservation Corps, the Economic Weekly questioned the need for such an organization. The Weekly claimed that there were plenty of soldiers in Shanghai now and asked why the City Government is willing to spend this money for additional troops, while refusing to increase the municipal education allowance.

* * *

Press reports from Hankow report the arrival of CNC$100,000,000 from Communist authorities in Peiping for the support of Communist troops in Central China. A previous payment of CNC$900,000,000 had been made, of which CNC$400,000,000 was obtained from the National Government.

* * *

Macao authorities are allowing travelers to bring in no more than CNC$50,000. The regulation provides for confiscation of all above the stated sum and a fine of 10 times the total value of notes carried. Many travelers carrying more than CNC$50,000 are reported to have been arrested for they obviously could not pay such a fine after their funds had been confiscated.

* * *

Dispatches from Yenan report the discovery of rich lead ore and other mineral deposits near Tienchen, a town on the Tatung-Puchow Railway in the Shansi-Chahar border region. CNC$50,000,000 will be invested in the mines and initial output is estimated at 20 tons daily.

Break In Yellow River To Be Sealed July 1

JULY 1 is the deadline for sealing the mile-long main break in the Yellow River. Such was the announcement of Oliver J. Todd, UNRRA chief advisory project engineer who is now in Shanghai expediting the entry of machinery and supplies needed for completion of the project.

"From an engineering standpoint, and aside from other factors, the job can be finished on time," he said.

Twenty-one UNRRA personnel, including engineers and technical advisers will participate in the project, which will be located between Kaifeng and Chengchow. The purpose is to return the Yellow River to its original course, from which it was diverted in 1938 when the Chinese Government dynamited large sections of the dykes to flood the country in an effort to check the advance of the Japanese Army.

Because of that military maneuver, an estimated 2,000,000 acres of China's most fertile land have been unproductive and thus a contributing element to the current famine crisis.

Todd told how months of initial work have already been completed by more than 10,000 laborers. He said that by June 1, 100,000 workmen will be busy on the construction of 400 miles of dykes from Kaifeng to the sea. The dykes will be strengthened and anchored against the force of the river by thousands of tons of limestone rock and heavy wire flood mats, he added, while the final closure will be a rock-filled dam braced by a timber trestle with 60-foot piles.

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Who's Who in China

MAJOR-GENERAL WANG YAO-WU, commander of 74th Army; born at Taian, Shantung, 1905: graduate of the 3rd Class of the Whampoa Military College; served as a regimental commander of the

Major-General Wang Yao-wu
王耀武

First Nationalist Army under General Ho Ying-chin; participated in the suppression of Communists in Kiangsi and promoted brigade commander following the campaign; at time of the Japanese invasion of Shanghai, he was commander of the 51st Division; fought against the Doihara Division at Laifeng and Tangshan area in the spring of 1938; vice commander-in-chief of the 74th Army, March, 1939; promoted as commander-in-chief of 74th Army and decorated with "White Sun" medal, July, 1939; joined and took a prominent part in 2nd and 3rd battles of Changsha, Hunan and Western Hupeh; repulsed the Japanese offensive at Changteh, Hunan and won one of China's most glorious victories against Japanese aggression in the winter of 1943; when the Japanese took the offensive toward Western Hunan, he was commander-in-chief of the Fourth Directional Army commanding the 18th, 73rd, 74th and 100th Armies; he smashed the Japanese offensive and won the world known victory of "The Battle of Western Hunan;" address: The Fourth Directional Army Headquarters, Tsinan, Shantung.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK is reported to have renewed his request that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Chinese chief of staff attend the UNO chiefs of staff conference in New York. General Ho had declined Generalissimo Chiang's previous offer and had sent Gen. Cheng Chien, his assistant. Ho, long regarded as an obstacle to any compromise with the Communists, has not replied to the second request.

• • •

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, in a statement to the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry last week, said that the civil war in China was hampering the desired resumption of trade between the two countries.

• • •

GEN. WU TE-CHEN, secretary-general of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and former Mayor of Shanghai, arrived here from Nanking last week.

• • •

MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT, founder of the Flying Tigers and later commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force in China, last week was decorated with the Tashou Cloud Banner Decoration and the Air Force Loshu Decoration by the Chinese Government.

• • •

DR. SUN FO, president of the Legislative Yuan, arrived in Shanghai from Chungking last week. He is expected to proceed to Nanking shortly where Legislative Yuan meetings will begin May 5.

• • •

DR. WELLINGTON KOO, Chinese ambassador to Great Britain, said last week in Nanking that the United Nations Organization "will not fail even though it may pass through periods of great stress."

• • •

DAN RIEB, former Standard Oil man in Shanghai, died in California on April 22, according to word received here. His death came as a surprise to friends who had reported him in good health a few months ago.

• • •

GEN. TU LI-MIN, commander-in-chief of Kuomintang troops in Manchuria, last week told newsmen that Chinese Government forces in Manchuria would not launch a general offensive against the Communists at the present time.

• • •

DR. T. F. TSIANG, CNRRA director-general, last week told the press that food rationing would never succeed in China which is an agricultural country and not organized along the same lines as the industrialized west.

• • •

COL. R. L. HARRINGTON, President Truman's personal representative and member of the American Food Committee, last week said that many of the difficulties encountered by relief organizations in China came from the lack of adequate and accurate statistics on food production and distribution.

• • •

GENERAL SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, former Australian Commander-in-Chief, said this week that Manus Island, former military base in the Admiralty Islands north of New Guinea is of "no use to America as a base against an Asiatic enemy. If Australia loses control of Manus she may one day find this island a threat to her safety. I am a friend of America—Australia and America are friendly nations—but friendship between nations can change."

• • •

MRS. RAY CROMLEY, Japanese wife of Lt.-Col. and foreign correspondent Ray Cromley, died last week in Tokyo before she could take advantage of a special bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives which would have permitted her to emigrate to the United States, although a Japanese citizen.

• • •

DR. CECILIA SIEU-LING SUNG, traveler, playwright and lawyer, returned to Shanghai this week after nine years abroad. Dr. Sung plans to resume her law practice here.

• • •

CAPT. R. B. SMART, British Army intelligence officer, who was captured by Chinese bandits in the Malayan jungle, was exchanged by his captors this week when the British authorities gave up two bandit hostages.

• • •

DR. LIU CHIEH, administrative vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed to the Far Eastern Division of the United Nations War Crimes Commission to succeed Dr. Wang Chung-hui.

• • •

ARTHUR W. MCCAIN, has been elected president of the Chase National Bank, according to word received by Mr. E. A. G. Petersen, manager of the bank's local office. H. Donald Campbell, president of the bank since 1943, has been elected vice-chairman of the board of directors.

• • •

DR. BENJAMIN K. WONG, well-known local dentist, died suddenly last week. Funeral services were on April 30 at the International Funeral Directors.

• • •

CHANG KIA-NGAU, chief economic commissioner of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast was scheduled to arrive in Shanghai this week.

• • •

EARL BROWDER, former chairman of the American Communist Party who was denounced as a traitor and subsequently expelled from the party because of his war-time collaboration with the Roosevelt Administration, reached Stockholm this week on his way to Moscow. Browder said he was making the trip as a writer to study Russia's political life.

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War Tragedy Of 1938 Still Taking Toll In Flooded Yellow River Districts

By MARK M. LU

KAIFENG, HONAN, Apr. 18—According to an investigation made by the provincial government here, during the past eight years of the war of resistance, in the Yellow River flooded region which covers 20 hsien or districts in the province, more than 122,000 persons were drowned; 9,593,474 mow of land damaged; 515,434 cattle killed; 4,159,647 rooms collapsed; and agricultural implements worth $687,258,929 lost.

Of the 20 districts, the famine situation is the most serious in Fukow, Sihua and Weisze, about 100 li south of Kaifeng city, with 90 percent of the land under water and only one-fifth of the population remaining. In Taikang, Weichuan, and Huaiyang, 60 percent of the land is now under water, and only one-half of the population has remained. The rest of the population has been either drowned or dispersed in mass migrations of refugees to the neighboring provinces. Most of the surviving population is now staying in shelters, building river dykes, and eating grass, tree bark, waterweeds and foliage as the only available food with which to satisfy their hungry stomachs.

1938 Tragedy Recalled

In June, 1938, when the Yellow River was dynamited at Chungmou, 30 li northeast of Kaifeng, to stem the Japanese army, the flooded region covered 20 hsiens, approximately 8,570 square kilometers; 215,027 persons were drowned, and 621,070 persons were rendered homeless and eventually dispersed to the neighboring provinces as famine refugees; 220,000 heads of cattle were killed; 877,910 rooms collapsed; and 114,000 farm implements were lost. Since then, the loss in the harvest each year has been tremendous.

On account of Yellow River inundations from time to time since 1938, up to and including 1946, an estimated 8,330,000 persons in the province have been famine-stricken. From the autumn of 1930 to the spring of 1931, an estimated 400,000 persons starved to death on account of the unprecedently severe famine in the province.

Conditions Worst In World

Ma Chieh, Commissioner of CNRRA's Honan regional Office, recently told the press that famine conditions in the Yellow River flood region are the worst in the world and that he wished to reveal and emphasize this to China's friends all over the world.

On the Fukow, Sihua and Yenling border, in the Yellow River flood region, an inland lake, approximately 70 li long, 30 li wide and 12 feet deep, was formed with the sediment of the heavy mud, when the Yellow River was blasted in 1938. Several hundred thousand mow of land and several tens of villages today still are under water.

It is expected that with the attempt of the provincial reconstruction authorities to drain the water out of the lake, several hundred thousand mow of fertile land will be salvaged, and several hundred thousand famine victims will be able to return to their pre-war homes.

Communists Cooperate

On the invitation of the Honan regional offices of CNRRA and UNRRA, the Chinese Communist representatives, three in number, accompanied by Kung Ling-jung, Commissioner of the Yellow River Dyke Repairing Bureau, arrived here at the beginning of this month to discuss the project of the restoration of the Yellow River to its old bed, with the result that they agreed in all respects regarding the great undertaking. Chao Shao-yu, Commissioner of the Yellow River Conservancy Committee, the Chinese Communist representatives and several others left here for Shantung on March 8 to make a tour of the lower course of the Yellow River.

At the time of writing, Chao and the Chinese Communist representatives had just returned to this city from Shantung. Chao told pressmen that the River dykes from Kaifeng to Litsin, estuary of the Yellow River in Shantung, about 600 kilometers in distance, showed but little destruction, and that the great task of restoring the Yellow River to its old bed would be started in the very near future.

Rehabilitation Loan Rules Announced By 4 Banks

A REVISION of the regulations governing rehabilitation loans has been announced by the Joint Head Office of the Four National Banks. First, applicants must fulfill the following four general qualifications:

1. The applicant's business must have been successful and it must have been of a nature that will, if rehabilitated, step up production and promote international trade.
2. The applicant's management must be successful, his workmanship skilful, and his product marketable.
3. Word must already have been begun in the applicant's enterprise, and his machinery and raw materials must be of such a nature that they can be maintained in working condition.
4. The applicant must intend use of the loans for lawful purposes.

Among the several types of applicants who will be given special consideration for loans are: those who intend to carry out undertakings in compliance with the national policy but not included in the budget; applicants who wish to buy raw materials or manufactured products for furthering their enterprises; and applicants who seek loans as working capital for investments as set forth in the case of privately-owned enterprises. Such applicants must, of course, be guaranteed by the authorities.

It has been made clear that the principal and interest of a loan will be withdrawn from any recipient who is found hoarding products, or delaying production in order to avail himself of advantageous changing market prices.

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Dr. Leighton Stuart Feted On Return

FRESH from a five-month visit to the United States, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart said he found Americans "keenly interested in things in China, especially education and politics." Dr. Stuart, Chancellor of Yenching University, made vigorous efforts in America to get assistance for China's educational institutions and he revealed in an interview here that he had managed to get laboratory equipment and books to replace the library destroyed by the Japanese at Yenching.

The eminent educator told also of plans for the amalgamation of all American missionary universities and colleges in China except three. Those are Yenching, the University of Nanking, and West China University. Dr. Stuart said further steps toward materialization of these plans would follow consultations of representatives of the United Board of Christian Colleges in China with mission authorities here.

Arriving in Shanghai with Dr. Stuart were Dr. William Penn, representative of the Board in New York, and Dr. Robert McMullen, President of Hangchow University, who recently was elected Executive Secretary of the Board.

Shortly after his arrival, Dr. Stuart visited Dr. H. H. Kung and later was a guest at a dinner given by Mr. Harry Price, Assistant Director of UNRRA, China Office.

Young U.S. Sailor Faces Chinese Court

EDWARD P. Werda, 22-year-old merchant seaman of Altena, Michigan, last week was formally charged with assault causing death in the fatal stabbing of a U.S. sailor here.

Werda, who was turned over to Chinese authorities by the U.S. Navy upon orders of the American Consulate-General, will be the second American citizen to face Chinese justice since the abolition of extraterritorial privileges in 1943.

Although the local press hailed this as the first case, legal authorities pointed out that it actually was the second inasmuch as an American driver of a Friends Ambulance Unit truck received a suspended sentence in Chungking in 1944 following the death of a pedestrian struck by the truck.

Werda, who is alleged to have confessed to stabbing Sailor A. S. Spruce, a negro, in a street brawl on April 8, was charged under Section 279 of the Chinese Criminal Code. The maximum penalty upon conviction would be five years. He was scheduled to face the Shanghai District Court this week.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Textile Mill Association announced this week that its 127 members own 1,876,553 spindles, of which 1,064,407 spindles plus 4480 weaving machines are in operation. Association members turn out 64,130 bales of yarn and consume about 27,048,800 pounds of raw cotton monthly.

* * *

Local enemy flour mills confiscated by the Government are now producing 7000 bags of wheat flour daily.

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Large purchases of rice for the Army are credited with being the main reason for the rapid price increase, according to the Sin Wen Pao.

* * *

While reports from Szechuen indicate that rains last week broke the threatened drought in that rich province, dispatches from Formosa report the worst drought in the past 50 years.

* * *

Standard-Vacuum Oil Company officials in Washington last week denied reports that the company was planning to move its head offices for China to Hongkong. The rumor had circulated that Standard, along with other foreign firms, was moving out of Shanghai because of unstable economic conditions.

* * *

Reports from North China indicate that only $25,000,000,000 worth of the puppet Federal Reserve Bank notes have been exchanged for Chinese National Currency and that the populace will be unable to exchange the bulk of their FRB by the May 7 deadline. Shortage of CNC and inadequate facilities for exchange are blamed. Local authorities fear a buying spree which will send prices skyrocketing.

* * *

China's Five Year Production Development Plan, as envisaged by the Supreme National Economic Council, will cost CNC$22,000,000,000.

* * *

The Government has now granted permission to 139 banks to buy and sell foreign exchange. This is an increase from an original list of 29 banks.

* * *

The first post-war shipment of antimony from Hunan, totaling 2500 tons, reached Hankow this week and shortly will be sent on to Shanghai for export to America.

* * *

Considerable improvement in train service along the Hankow-Canton Railway was reported this week as service from Hankow south to Loshan was inaugurated. Regular traffic between Wuchang and Loshan in Kwangtung is predicted in the near future.

* * *

The Kowloon-Canton highway is scheduled to be completed by June. The route will be used by CNRRA to supplement the railway in hauling relief supplies into cholera and drought afflicted Canton.

Following heavy and widespread rains throughout Hunan Province on April 27, agricultural experts predicted that the next harvest will not be destroyed. Rice merchants apparently were of the same opinion as rice prices fell the day following the rain.

* * *

Central Reserve Bank notes in denomination of $10,000, which have been recalled by the authorities, are reported to exceed the figure of CRB$10,000,000,000 which was the official issue figure of the Central Reserve Bank. According to Chinese press reports, banking authorities are now beginning to suspect that the total CRB note issue was greater than the puppet government's official figure of $4,199,342,939,000.

* * *

The Chinese shipping companies in Shanghai are planning to organize a joint shipping concern. This move, it is felt, will improve Chinese shipping generally and specifically will put Chinese shipping agents in a better position to compete with foreign shipping companies.

* * *

The Pacific Transport Lines, a new American line with a capital of US$5,000,000, plans to begin operations shortly between San Francisco and the Philippines. Sailings will begin with three vessels having limited passenger accommodations.

* * *

A U.S. ship carrying a cargo of peacetime commodities to Southeast Asia was scheduled to call at Batavia last week en route to Bangkok to mark the resumption of peacetime trade between Siam and the United States.

* * *

A new loan of US$200,000,000 to the Netherlands was announced by the Export-Import Bank in Washington last week. Half the loan is to be repaid within one year and the remaining half within two years, with interest at two and one-fourth percent per year.

* * *

Negotiations regarding Sino-Russian economic cooperation are still going on, Liu Chieh, vice-minister of foreign affairs, announced last week in Chungking.

* * *

According to Department of Commerce figures released this week, U.S. corporate earnings during 1945 were down 13 percent from 1944. Total earnings, before tax deductions, were estimated at US$20,900,000,000. Meanwhile, retail stores trade for the first quarter of 1946 was reported to have reached a new high, with estimates for the entire year placed at US$90,000,000,000, a gain of 20 percent over the previous year.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Shanghai Internee

THE RAMPANT REFUGEE by Kathleen Carlisle, E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1946. US$2.75, 251 pp. Reviewed by Edward Rohrbough.

COME typhoons, come Japs, Kitty Carlisle has plenty of bounce. She also has a knack, perhaps somewhat exaggerated in her book, of walking blithely into situations that are usually goofy, often dangerous, and always ludicrous, at least through her eyes. She got hit on the head by a hockey ball and married the precise, aloof British customs official who beaned her with it. Stranded in Manila at the beginning of the Pacific War, as much because of her scatterbrained frivolousness as anything else, she neatly palmed herself off on the Japs as "Mrs. Kaaren Peterson" of Denmark, whose father "Olaf" still lived in Copenhagen, and wangled a trip for herself and her small daughter back to her husband at Shanghai.

It took her time to learn the character of the Jap "New Order." She loved life and music and good food and liquor, and her live-today philosophy often had her family and her associates in trouble. Even her husband, who was being calm as only the British can be calm in the face of disaster, was jarred out of his trance by Kitty's adventure of selling the family radio-gramophone, in defiance of Jap Gendarmerie rules, for just one big binge of eating and drinking. Then, as always, Kitty was dutifully repentant, but not quite enough so to stop giggling.

But when it got tough, she could take it tough, and she had to after the Japs moved Allied nationals into internment camps at Shanghai. She learned to scrounge for her food and her baths, and she apparently managed to take pretty good care of her daughter, Ginka, who quite naturally appears in her book often as a lovable child and just as often as a nasty brat.

"The Rampant Refugee" adds little except laughs to the mass of experiences of those who lived under Jap rule in wartime and wrote about it. But she does add one sociological note that may interest the Bible Belt. Although she was often searched by stolid Jap soldier, and though she rode a freighter from Manila to Shanghai in close proximity to a battalion of them, she says they never made a move toward rape or even mild assault.

"I have known the Japanese for a long time," she writes, "and it is my firm opinion that on the whole white women do not interest their men very much. It always seem ridiculous when cartoonists depict the Japanese soldiers just drooling at the sight of a white woman and in the final throes of lust...."

But laughs are far more numerous in Kitty's book than sociological notes, and maybe her charm lies in the fact that she never forgot to giggle. Nor has she forgotten the giggles that attacked her so often in war-time America after she had been returned by the Gripsholm, and there were plenty. Ginka's sarcastic parroting of her mother's descriptions of America as "the land of plenty," gave rise to a rather considerable number of giggles in a country where even shoes were rationed.

Kitty's book is an entertaining evening for anyone, for she writes with easy informality. It should be especially entertaining to Shanghailanders who were interned, or to those who barely escaped. She is frankly writing about herself and not about Lunghua Camp, or Manila, or the Jap military. She does it well but probably not well enough to justify "The Rampant Refugee" as the beginner of a "Refugee at the Seashore" series. This one is forced a little, but it's still fun. The next might only be forced—still Kitty has plenty of bounce!

The Atomic Age

MIRACLES AHEAD by Norman V. Carlisle and Frank B. Latham. Macmillan Co., New York, 1945. US$2.75. 272 pp. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.

THIS may or may not be the first attempt to set down in book form a series of articles which would look good in American magazines on the technological wonders to come. Apartment houses will rent space by the square foot, and the dwelling John Doe wants he will either be able to buy on the instalment plan or rent a room at a time. He will drive a "roadable" plane or a helicopter, and if he has a car will be directed in traffic jams by a cop soaring overhead in a helicopter.

Radio will be supplanted by television, steel will give place to alloys and natural materials to plastics. Food containers will have a distinct flavor and will be edible, while meals will be delivered piping hot and will keep for a whole day.

The mythical man-in-the-street in this electronic-atomic age will wear shirts made of paper, shoes from synthetic cottonleather, get his crops through soilless agriculture or hydroponics, his milk through the "mechanical cow" and keep his food in dehydrated form. He will travel in a plywood plastics plane or a gigantic airliner, which will put him at 60 hours travelling time from any pinpoint on the globe. When John Doe gets sick he will be treated with the marvelous sulfa drugs among others, and may in the further get some of his vital organs repaired oro transplanted on reaching breaking-down point.

All will be fine in this best of all possible post-war worlds. There is only one impish thought that might spoil the contemplation of that marvelous vista for some people. And that is the abhorred, ill-bred, and naturally preposterous possibility that man might not—just a possibility, mind you—be able to survive some of his technical brain children, for instance. the atomic bomb.

One World

THE ANATOMY OF PEACE by Emery Reves. Price US$2.00. Reviewed by Clifton Fadiman in Book of the Month Club News.

This is a clear, planned argument for world sovereignty and against nationalism, Mr. Reves' central thesis is simple: that one law must regulate nations as one law regulates the citizens within smaller communities.

Such a law can come into being only if sovereignty is vested in a body whose authority is superior to that of any single state or combination of states. Mr. Reves believes that politically and industrially the world is now "Copernican", but that we are trying to run it on "Ptolemaic" principles: a good image. He develops his thesis by a demonstration of the failure or irrelevance of both capitalism and socialism. Both systems lead inevitably, he thinks, to fascism, provided the theory of national sovereignty is allowed to prevail. Internationalism will not save us, nor the self-determination of nations, nor collective security. Treaties and conferences are not, as we would like to believe, the first steps toward peace, but rather the first steps toward the next war. They are merely disguised power politics.

Power politics will lead to another war, the end of which may be chaos or political unification of the world by conquest and nation-state into part of a world-community. So far we have shown every inclination to reject the second alternative perhaps, Mr. Reves' crucially important book will help to arrest out slow march to suicide.

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2.36	8.39		10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A	崑山 QUINSAN	D	9.45	10.14	11.35	17.01		15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D		A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A	吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	19.57	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D		A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	19.50	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A	無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	18.57	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D		A		7.35	8.19	14.17	18.48	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.04	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A	武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	17.50	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	12.14	13.15	16.00			2.13	D		A			6.30	12.36	17.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	13.11	14.11	17.01			3.19	A	丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29	16.33	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	13.14	14.16	17.05			3.24	D		A			4.54	10.24	16.30	11.14	13.34	0.13
		13.51						A	鎮江 CHINKIANG	D					15.58			
		13.53						D	南站 SOUTH	A					15.56			
9.55	15.55	14.01	14.54	17.43			4.10	A	鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30	15.47	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	14.07	15.07	17.51			4.22	D		A			3.17	9.12	15.42	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	15.40	16.30	19.25			6.00	A	南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00	14.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.			32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS			2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D	上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A	上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D		A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A	松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D		A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A	嘉興 KASHING	D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D		A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A	峽石 HASHA	D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D		A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A	長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D		A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A	杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會

CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY DMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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